

WOOD ASHES

Acid, Lime, Soda, Silica, etc. The many years collecting and storing up reduced to Ashes you have the fertilizer as nature has prepared it. What a rich, field and garden. Ashes are demonstrated. Whenever a place for several years, and even now if we spots where the brush was burned, most Stations shows from 5 to 8 per cent of Lime, Iron, Soda, Silica etc. Un- known for agricultural purposes than produce a good crop but improve the Ashes, often times while the Potash is. Now experiments made at the produce paying crops of any kind. The lime in Wood Ashes being a veg- etable have given it some study as

Application.

WILSON, CANADA.
Gardiner, Me., have my ashes

ATOR TO BE THE BEST.

Separators twice a day for the past season set in for me to try, but found U. S. in my opinion.
W. N. F. Foreman, Fingert Farm.

BARGAIN.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES at No better stock in Maine. Don't delay.

GREENVILLE, ME.

ADVERTISE

OUR BUSINESS...

Printed

Archment Butter

Paper.

RIOR QUALITY. PRICES REASONABLE.

WRITE TO

MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

Augusta, Maine.

UGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1868.

Capital, August 1st, 1899, \$6,225,053.88

Surplus, \$430,330.28.

TRUSTEES:

H. MANLEY, LEONARD TITCOMB, C. CORBIN, TERRY JOHNSON.

Deposits are placed on interest the first of

January, May, August and November.

Interest paid on deposits on the first of

January, May, August and November.

Deposits are strictly confidential.

Special privileges afforded to Executors,

trustees, Guardians, Trustees, married

men and minors.

W. G. DUDLEY, Treasurer.

THE 46th ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

ADAMOC COUNTY FAIR,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

FAIR GROUNDS IN TOPSHAM, MAINE,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

October 9, 10 and 11.

As grounds have been enlarged and an

amplified opportunity to view the great

attractions!

Over \$3,000

in prizes and premiums. Good horse

shows being every day. Don't miss the

first day following. Half fare on railroad.

Admission free. Direct to the exhibition.

M. PATTEN, Pres. W. S. ROGERS, Sec.

KENNEBEC COUNTY. In Probate Court

at Augusta, in session, Sept. 12, 1900.

CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be

the will and testament of J. H. T. Tru-

itt, late of West Gardiner, in said County,

has been presented for probate.

That notice thereof be given

seven weeks successively prior to the second

meeting of the County Court in the County

of Kennebec, a newspaper printed in Augusta,

that persons interested may attend at a Court

and take the same to be before at Augusta, and

cause, if any, why the said instrument

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.00 per Annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXVIII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

No. 48.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The latest official figures place the exportable surplus of wheat in the Argentine country this season at 75,000,000 bushels.

The estimate in which hogs are held by farmers in the West is well shown in the fact that 1,400 swine were on exhibition at the Iowa state fair recently held.

A. E. Jackson & Son of Lewiston, have recently bought a fine Shorthorn cow three years old with a heifer calf by her side, of Howard and Ellis of Fairfield. The Messrs. Jackson now have the foundation for a choice herd of this breed.

At last we have discovered a man who has the courage to tackle the apple crop. He has bought a car load of Kings at Fairfield at one dollar a barrel, and has contracted for Baldwin at seventy-five cents a barrel for number ones.

A great many new silos have been built in our state the past summer which are now well filled with corn harvested in the best of condition. The cutting off of the hay crop has turned the attention of farmers to the corn crop for fodder.

F. P. Holley & Son showed their snow plow at the Farmington fair. This is a device for breaking down snow on the highway. It is attachable to any ordinary sled, and with plenty of team to draw it will be sure of making a good track. It is easily guided by the man in charge.

In speaking of hand cream separators on the Farm Breeder's Gazette says that "the working of a hand separator is the job for a full grown man, the larger and huskier the man the better." Our observation is that a man can turn the crank of a farm separator for a time but he will not like the job.

ALL-ROUND CATTLE.

Mr. Editor: Can you or any of the readers of the Farmer give me any advice what breed of cattle to get that will fill the four points I have in view? One is, without horns and to produce milk of a good quality and quantity, good butter makers and beef. I want to start a graded herd, and I don't know just what to start on.

Our inquiry seems to want all desirable qualifications done up in the same animal. This, unfortunately, is possible only to a limited degree. That is, the best dairy cow will not be the best possible for beef. The cow giving the richest milk will not give the largest flow. But there are breeds that are reasonably well balanced in these three respects, but unfortunately or otherwise, they have horns. The only breed carrying all four of the characteristics called for is the Red Polls. These are hornless, yield a fairly good flow of milk of satisfactory quality, and readily fatten for beef. Z. H. Herriot, Heriot Farm, Orono, Me., has a herd of this breed and has animals for sale. The records of his cows were given in the Farmer a few weeks ago, and they told a story of merit.

FRANKLIN COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

The Franklin county agricultural society, next to Kennebec, is the oldest society in the state that has been doing business without interruption from the start. The exhibition which opened on the society's park the 18th numbers the sixty-first, and the best part of it is, that though so venerable in years it not only holds its own but grows younger, more active, and stronger each year. In the first place, it has an ideal park, located a half mile out of the village, on the plains to the south, a dead level, always dry regardless of weather, and watered by pipes from the village waterworks. It has a line of connected stalls, the best constructed and most substantial of any fair grounds in the state, capable of sheltering and feeding 300 head of cattle, and covered sheep pens designed to hold 300 sheep; a track for trotting horses and stables to keep them in, and a well constructed grand stand for the sight seers. It also has a large exhibition hall, a large ladies' waiting room, secretary's office, a well finished and furnished dining hall and a caterer who provides well laid meals in palatable order. When it comes to anything further will add to the success of its annual exhibitions, no doubt it will be forthcoming. So much for the fixings.

Even more important than all these furnishings is the fact that it has a broad and otherwise unoccupied territory from which to draw patronage. Any what you may about management, the county society can do what its mission calls for without a wide field for work. Here is where many aspiring societies make a great mistake. The history of cattle shows in our state has written in capital letters the fact

that a society cannot live and thrive on narrow limits. All the sheep, cattle and horses on the farms are not show stock, nor all the apples and pears show fruit. Nor will all the people go to the annual cattle show. In either case, it is only a small part of either, and those the best, that can be drawn upon. Hence there must be a broad reach, or the sheds will not fill nor the crowds pass the gates.

Franklin county is a great field for stock. Raising and growing horses, cattle and sheep is the leading farm business. Here are annually drawn together the largest numbers of cattle and sheep to be found at any county fair held in the state. Among them are herds and animals, the best we have in the state.

Herefords.

Among the breeds the popular White Faces hold a conspicuous place. Five herds of this popular stock were pitted against each other for honors; C. S. Green of East Wilton, Niles Brothers and W. T. Voter, Farmington, and C. O. Dill and Eben Dill, both of Phillips. In merit and in condition combined, Mr. Green's herd stood away up to the head. It is a pleasure to look upon cattle in such condition. The two Dill herds contained well made up animals but were only in good pasture condition. Fat smooths up, fills up and perfects an animal, and no one can question either its importance or its influence in the show ring.

In addition to these pure bred herds, there were many grades with the same white faces, and fine animals of the kind.

Shorthorns.

Only one herd of registered Shorthorns was entered, and that by E. C. Sampson, Farmington, in which were some good samples of the breed. Outside of the registered stock were a large number of representative animals, as good perhaps as the registered, but which could not come into this class. There were also individual animals of merit shown by owners who were not represented by so large a number as a herd.

A 2-year's bull shown by C. O. Dill, Phillips, also a breeder of Herefords, is one of the best animals of the breed to be found in the state.

Laforest Brown, East Wilton, showed a large bull of this breed, also cows and heifers, all good stock.

Holsteins.

Either pure or grade are not numerous on the hills of Franklin, a few animals only being shown by G. E. Lowell, F. M. Harris, and C. F. Davis, all of Farmington.

Jerseys.

Everywhere that people like rich milk and choice butter, the Jersey cow is sure to creep in sooner or later. With such a fancy for White Faces and Shorthorns as is met in this section, there is not of course as much room for the Jerseys as in some sections of the state. Only two herds appeared at the fair, one by E. C. Sampson, Farmington, and a larger herd by F. D. Grover of Jay. Mr. Sampson has long bred a family of specially fine Maine Jerseys.

Guernseys.

Only one herd of this breed made its appearance at the show grounds, that by A. A. Oaks of Farmington Falls.

Ernest Hilton of Starks, was the judge in the Hereford and Shorthorn classes, and A. P. Russell, Leeds, of the dairy stock.

J. P. Holley & Son showed a large

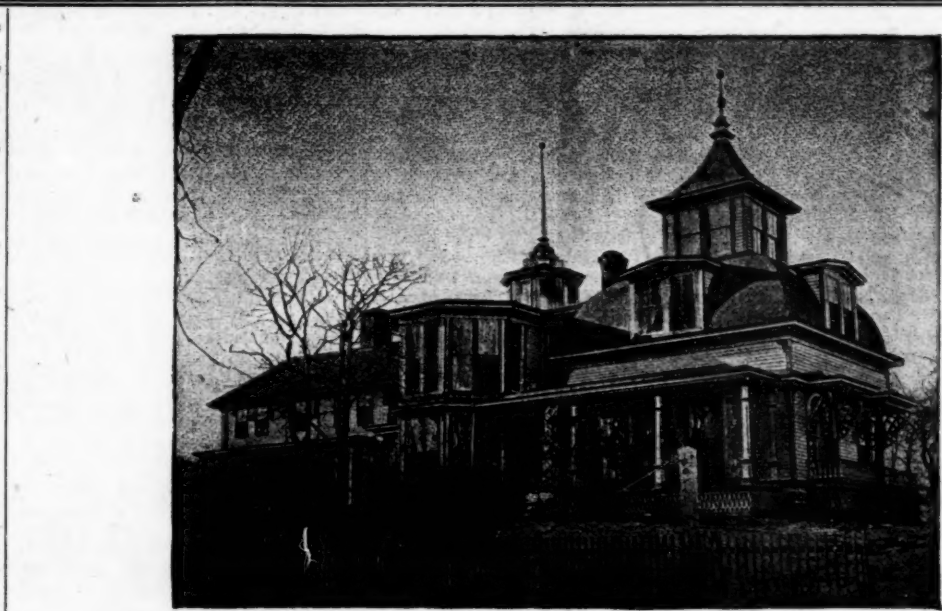
number of grade stock, all of them fine animals.

W. T. Voter also shows choice grade Hereford stock in addition to his pure bred.

Sheep.

Franklin county is noted for its sheep as well as its cattle. Several hundred of them were on exhibition, the most of them the smutty faced breeds. Not a pure bred Merino was to be found. Also, how the mighty have fallen! The sheep that have been of more importance to the world than all other breeds together are now being crowded out to make room for others of far less importance. Grade Merinos, however, are still to be found, and were represented in the show.

Herman Corbett, Farmington, showed a fine flock of Hampshires and a small flock was also shown by J. H. Heath, West Farmington. Oxford was shown by J. P. Morton, New Vineyard, and by W. Haskill of same town. Shrophires seem to be the sheep that meet a wide favor. C. P. Ham-



The Home of George M. Clark, Higganum, Ct.

lin, East Wilton, is a noted breeder of these and was on deck with a large draft from his flocks. W. D. Adams, Wilton, F. H. Webster, Farmington, and C. H. Page, New Sharon, each showed a flock of the same. These flocks all showed grades of the breed. Grade sheep were also exhibited by E. W. Gould, Jay, H. D. Pike, Strong, F. H. Webster, Farmington; A. Chase, and Peter Dascomb, Wilton; C. A. Evelett and F. A. Leavitt, Farmington, and A. A. Oaks, Farmington Falls. All the sheep were choice animals and in fine condition.

Bert Hilton of Starks, made the awards in the sheep classes.

Oxen and Steers.

Nowhere else in the state are so many oxen and steers to be found at a fair as in Franklin county. Farmington is widely celebrated for its beautiful village and its fine schools, and outside the town is hardly known in any other relation. Yet this same town of Farmington is one of the great cattle towns of the state. On occasion it can bring out, or at least does show up, more oxen and steers than any of the towns long celebrated for their cattle. Jay, Wilton and Chesterville each, also grow up large numbers of steers. Farmers come from long distances to these towns for drafts of this class of cattle to take to their farms. The annual fair calls them together. While it is generally understood that oxen on the farms are growing less in number each year, yet the evidence of it does not appear at this exhibition.

In the town teams Farmington strung out 17 pairs, girthing from 7 ft. 6 in. down to 6 ft. 3 in. In the town teams Farmington strung out 8 pairs from 7 ft. 3 in. down to 6 ft. 10 in. Temple, 5 pairs, from 7 ft. 7 in. down to 6 ft. 7 in. In team of 3-year-olds Farmington also was on hand with 5 pairs from 6 ft. 8 in. to 6 ft. 5 in. Chesterville showed up well in this class with five pairs, the largest being 6 ft. 9 in., and smallest 6 ft. 4 in. Wilton followed with a like number of pair, the largest 6 ft. 7 in.

Farmington, Wilton and Chesterville each had a team of two years steers, while Wilton and Farmington each had one year old teams. There were also many pair from other towns in the county but not the requisite number from any one town.

The first work done was to arrange for the support of the mother and family; the second was to enter into an agreement that neither of the brothers should ever make, buy, sell or use any spirituous or malt liquors. This agreement has been rigidly kept. The original farm contained 39 acres, not more than five could possibly be tilled; the balance was broken and granite ledge. There were fine Conn. river bottom lands adjoining, and better land in rest. The brothers kept adding to the farm until it contained over 400 acres. The old house was removed and two new ones were erected, together with barn space for 75 head of cattle, and hay space for 200 tons or more. That is a part of my farm record, the balance is on the other side of the river, upon my 16-acre grass field.

Immediately after the death of my father, I commenced the purchase and study of the best scientific works upon mechanical art, three to five hours being spent each evening upon them. It was thus that the mind was stored with what later was of great service. In addition to scientific books, such instruments as could be of service were bought and used, so that at 17 the science of ship building, civil engineering and general construction was fairly well in hand, enough to warrant my entering the field as a general contractor and builder of ships, saw mills, factories, subjugation of water powers, dams, bridges, dwellings, in fact, almost anything in the line of general construction.

Before I was 18 I had contracted for and built three steam saw mills in the state of Georgia. The first thing a poor boy must do is to establish confidence; that is hard without friends, simple things often turn the tide. When first in Savannah, Ga., with no friend within a thousand

THE SUCCESSFUL GRASS GROWER.

The Farmer is able at this time to present an illustration of the home of Mr. G. M. Clark, Higganum, Conn., a good cut of himself and two of his noted grass fields, showing his enormous crops grown by thorough cultivation. In addition the following letter descriptive of his life work will be read with interest:

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir:—There have been many inquiries made of late concerning the antecedents, life and history of Geo. M. Clark, your grass friend. Would say that while I have no objections, yet 60 years of active life cannot be told in a short article, hardly an outline given. I was born upon a poor farm in the town of Hadam, over 60 years ago. My ances-

tors came with the Pilgrim Fathers. They were among the first to settle in Conn. River Valley. The foundation of the race has been laid upon these rock bound hills. My direct origin was Clark and Selden; both families are noted for good staying qualities. As to myself, I commenced active work upon the farm at nine, and have ever since been connected with the farm. For over 50 years have been an employer of men, the greater part of the time numbering into the hundreds. At twelve my father died leaving one brother 15 and another 10, and a sister one year old. We immediately organized the firm of Clark Bros., which continued for over 30 years.

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rounding country out of a car window, would be the subject of this sketch. The excellent grasses which are said to grow in this section had been eagerly watched for and you can imagine our surprise and disgust as we slowly, oh, so very slowly, wound up through bleak, bare looking hills covered with grass brush and prairie dog holes, but no flowing fields of timothy and clover such as one always sees on every side in a ride through Maine; no vegetable whatever except scattered tufts or bunches of grass growing amongst the sage. No pine forests, no fields of corn, nothing but the everlasting hills. At Wheatland, a small place with several enterprising looking establishments and good hotel, were surprised to find a flour mill, but could not imagine where the grain could be secured from such an unprofitable and barren looking country.

Arriving at Douglas, after an all day's trip, we have a twenty mile drive yet before us to the Gibson and Guthrie ranch, one of the principal owners of which, Mr. E. M. Gibson, is a former native of Fairfield, Maine. This part of our journey was

played constantly and the stacker is busily engaged. The men on the stack must keep on the jump to avoid being covered by the descending load, to keep their corners well built out and make a properly constructed stack of hay. Alfalfa requires only about 30 days to make a new growth, so that when the last of the fields are cut the first time there is no stopping except to cut what native hay or wild grass there may be. Three months of haying would seem a long time to the farmers in Maine, but it requires that amount of time here. After the second crop is cut comes the harvesting of the grain.

One of the pleasant features of the haying season which I experienced was the camp life. The work being carried on at considerable distances from the ranch buildings, necessitates a camping outfit with cook to provide for the wants of a hungry crew of men three times a day. And I assure you that rather the most important personage in the hay camp, not only in his own estimation, was that of "Old Al," the cook. The cooking is all done in Dutch

ovens and experience is required to bake bread and cakes to the excellent turn of "our Al." Five o'clock in the morning comes the call to turn out, and the only men who can sleep with impunity until the cry "fly at it," is heard, are the two stacker men who are the only ones not having a team to care for. No one begrudges them this morning nap for until one gets well hardened to it stacking is about the hardest work of haying. There is not the same haste about haying here as East. There is little trouble from showers or rains, and the haying season lasts so long that it becomes regular work. So that 7 o'clock in the morning finds the crew starting for the field and 6 at night finds them "flying at it," in other words, eating.

Five machines, three or four 2-horse rakes, five sweeps, and two stackers are required to put up the hay crop this year. This necessitates about fifteen men. A blacksmith is employed constantly owing to the distance from the town and the large amount of work.

This is a somewhat rambling account of my first experience in the Northwest. The country grows on one, and what at first seems so barren and bleak, so unlike home scenery and vegetation, becomes if not so attractive, yet not disagreeable and the constant surprises of fertile valleys, of beautiful parks (so-called) way up in the mountains where cattle and sheep grow and fatten, and the bracing and beautiful atmosphere induce one to tarry and enjoy a little longer.

John H. Fuller.

MAINE BUTTER AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Another Example of Aroostook County Enterprise.

Having reached the pinnacle with its potatoes, Aroostook county is now seeking a position alongside for its butter, and judged by the following thorough method of manufacturing the product, it can claim equality with any section. Learning that the enterprising managers of Pine Tree Creamery, Sherman Mills, had sent butter to the Paris Exposition, we wrote the manager and butter maker, Mr. F. W. Culbertson, for full description of his method of making and preparing his exhibit, and the following letter attests his ability and skill. It will be well to bear in mind that this is one of the newer creameries of the state, that Aroostook has not given the study to the dairy question for years as has other sections of Maine, and that the volume of dairy stock is not as large. Mr. Culbertson writes:

We have 67 patrons, 20 of whom bring milk to the factory to be separated. This we run through the Alpha Separator at 77 degrees F. Some of the other patrons have farm separators and others the deep setting Cooley system. I steam out the pipes, tempering vat and separator bowls, cream and milk cans. The cream is cooled to 68 degrees and ripened with a 15 per cent. starter. The gathered cream is put into the partially ripened separator cream.

The starter is made by running fine milk through the separator, pasteurizing the skim milk at 175 degrees and cooling to 45, then I warm the milk to 75 degrees and add Keith's butter culture and ripen to 5 or 6 per cent. acid for use. The cream used for this butter was 28 per cent. butter fat and churned at 54 degrees, the butter coming in 45 minutes. In granular form, one-half the size of wheat kernels and the buttermilk looked watery.

I ran off the buttermilk and washed once with pure spring water at 52 degrees by revolving the churn slowly one-half minute. The water was then drawn off leaving the butter medium dry when I weighed and salted one-half ounce to the pound and worked on a Mason worker two minutes, then set in the cooler about five hours, when I worked it again for two minutes more, and then put back into the cooler until the next morning when I again worked it two minutes more, the butter being dry, mellow and waxy, the grain like broken steel.

The tubs were soaked over night in cold water with some salt in it to form a weak brine. I rubbed salt on the sides of the tub and lined it with parchment paper, packed the butter solid stroking the top off even and lapping the paper from sides of tub one-half inch over the butter, putting on a cloth circle and some salt then a parchment circle on top, and using 3 universal tub tins to nail on cover, bending tub tin five degrees with my fingers so the nails would be driven into the tub straight and not pull out of the tub. The butter was colored one-half ounce to 100 pounds of butter. This butter was of light color and salt, only about one-half as much of each being used for this Paris exposition as for our trade in Maine and Boston. The butter scored perfect except flavor, which lost inevitably by changes, travel and length of time before being scored.

Respectfully,

F. W. Culbertson.

Such thoroughness is sure to bring an active demand for buyers are asking only for quality of dairy products and under the direction of Mr. G. W. Caldwell, proprietor, and Mr. Culbertson, as manager, the volume of Pine Tree Creamery butter may well be increased.

Over six tons of hay raised on an acre, by George M. Clark.

rounding country out of a car window, would be the subject of this sketch. The excellent grasses which are said to grow in this section had been eagerly watched for and you can imagine our surprise and disgust as we slowly, oh, so very slowly, wound up through bleak, bare looking hills covered with grass brush and prairie dog holes, but no flowing fields of timothy and clover such as one always sees on every side in a ride through Maine; no vegetable whatever except scattered tufts or bunches of grass growing amongst the sage. No pine forests, no fields of corn, nothing but the everlasting hills. At Wheatland, a small place with several enterprising looking establishments and good hotel, were surprised to find a flour mill, but could not imagine where the grain could be secured from such an unprofitable and barren looking country.

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quickly passed, owing to a good team of strong bays, which carried us up and down the hills at a merry clip. About half the distance is passed before a house or sign of life is seen, except small bunches of cattle here and there, as we slowly descend a rather treacherous looking hill. I observe a long stretch of trees winding down a small stream or creek, with strips of rich green field on either side. This is the first ranch I have seen since entering the state and you can imagine my delight and relief at noticing fields of oats, the other green was not so familiar, but found on asking that it was alfalfa, of which I had heard much. Another ten miles and now although it is getting quite dark I can see long fields of dark green and the woods which indicate creeks or streams of water stretching far along into the distance. This is the beginning of what is called the home ranch, the proprietors owning several other large ranches at considerable distances from here. When I say that farming operations include the cutting of over 3,000 tons of hay, large fields of oats and some wheat, the care of about 2,000 splendid Hereford cows, nearly 30,000 sheep, horses, colts, etc., you can see that farming is no small affair out here. Finding the climate agreeable and desiring to learn by actual experience somewhat of the methods here employed I don my old clothes and join the crew just beginning haying. I have not stated as yet that nearly all the hay is alfalfa and it is raised only by irrigation which would require considerable space to describe carefully. Suffice it to say that by carrying water in ditches from the creeks around the land to be watered and flooding the ground with water at intervals when the water can be secured, three crops of alfalfa can be raised in a season. The mowing machine is of course the first thing to look after in beginning haying. Five McCormick's were started and the alfalfa, which mows very easily, began to fall in good style.

The ground is not so smooth as might be and it is no joke to say that one can claim to be a rough rider par excellence after a month or two of steady travel on a McCormick mower over rocks and through ditches cutting alfalfa and wild grass. All the hay is stacked in the fields and mostly fed from the fields in winter for none of the stock is housed. The stacks average from ten to twenty tons each, are built so as to shed the rains as much as possible, and while the old stacks some two years old look bleached and white from the outside, you can thrust your hand into the stack and pull out fresh, bright hay.

Following the machines come the rakes which are all two horse machines and up to this point haying is not unlike what we are accustomed to down in Maine. After the hay has been mowed and raked into windrows, it is ready to be stacked, and now comes the stacker. This is a light, easily moved, wooden apparatus which is set where a stack is to be built, long wooden teeth supported by arms of strong timber and easily raised by pulley and ropes to which are attached a pair of horses or mules. The loads are brought to the stacker by large sweeps, to which the horses are attached in such manner as to push along into the windrows carrying from 500 to 600 pounds of hay to a load; no pitching or handling the hay is done except by the two men building the stack. The sweep runs its load directly upon the stacker which hoists it into the air and lets fall upon the stack. Several sweeps are em-

ployed constantly and the stacker is busily engaged. The men on the stack must keep on the jump to avoid being covered by the descending load, to keep their corners well built out and make a properly constructed stack of hay. Alfalfa requires only about 30 days to make a new growth, so that when the last of the fields are cut the first time there is no stopping except to cut what native hay or wild grass there may be. Three months of haying would seem a long time to the farmers in Maine, but it requires that amount of time here. After the second crop is cut comes the harvesting of the grain.

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Married.

Sept. 23, Henry
D. Plummer.
Sept. 10, H. Ernest
Washburn.

At Bath, Sept. 12, Frederick S. Sawyer and Miss Isabella Risteen, both of Bath.

fast.
Miss Blidford, Sept. 3, Alcide Welcome.
Miss Lena Henri of Saco, Sept. 1, Will
and Miss Anna Hanbury.
At Boothbay, Miss Annie Pease, Weymouth.
Miss Gertrude Munn, both of Boston.
Miss Mary Adams, Weymouth.
Miss Anna, Sept. 12, Roy H. McCready.
Miss Annette M. Russ.
At Bridgton, Sept. 13, Hon. George Stearns
and Miss Helen C. Stearns.
At Bridgton, Sept. 13, John A. Thompson and
Miss Elsie Tourtelotte of St. Stephen.
At Wiscasset, N. H., Aug. 4, Maurice Gros-
venor and Miss Helen Grosvenor.
At Wiscasset, N. H., Sept. 1, Gilbert A. Dyer
and Miss Mary A. Young, both of Columbia.
At Corinna, Sept. 8, Frank E. Gray and
Miss Jennie A. White.
At Corinna, Sept. 8, Hon. J. W. Crary
of Lowell, Mass., and Miss Emma Little.
At Dover, Sept. 10, Albert L. Davis of De-
ter and Miss Helen D. Gilman of Dover.
At Dover, Sept. 10, Hon. John W. Crary of
Lowell and Miss A. Moor of Ellsworth.
At Dover, Sept. 10, Hon. John W. Crary of
Lowell and Miss Laura Elsie Everett.
At Gorham, Sept. 8, Albert E. Simmons
and Miss Mary C. Simmons.

[illegible]

At Bangor, Sept. 6, Geo. H. Ausland and
Miss Martha E. Colson, both of Searsport.
At Skowhegan, Sept. 12, Angus Bailey
Portland and Miss Octavia F. Walker
Bangor. At Bangor, Sept. 12, Albert H. Stone
Feelys, Mass., and Miss Edith M. Stevens
Bangor.
At South Brantree, Mass., Sept. 5, Will
M. Rhodes of Northport and Miss Marion
Foster of Bangor.
At Trescott, Sept. 5, Leonard Boomer and
Miss Helen M. Hill of Bangor.
At Waldoboro, Sept. 8, Robert D. Creamer
Bangor.
At Waterville, Sept. 10, Joshua Whittem
Hallowell and Miss Laura E. Clement
Bangor.
At Waldoboro, Sept. 10, Frank Clifton
Leach of Bangor.
At Waldoboro, Sept. 10, Frank Clifton
Head of Islesboro and Miss Bertha Lou
Leach of West Rockport.

Dain, aged 36 years; Nancy S. Guinnam, aged 37 years; Mrs. J. H. Guinnam, aged 38 years; Samuel MacFadden, aged 74 years; George H. Pace, aged 66 years; Sept. 10, Mrs. George Snell, aged 78 years.
Sept. 11, Harry C. Caroline, aged 39 years; aged 77 years, 3 months; Sept. 10, Mrs. C. M. Johnson, aged 42 years, 4 months.
Sept. 12, Harry C. Caroline, Miss Abbie Stover, aged 18 years.
Sept. 13, Mrs. J. H. Stover, 11, Hattie L. Martin, aged 26 years.
Sept. 14, Mrs. J. H. Stover, Sept. 8, Emory Booker, aged 72 years, 6 months.
At Cumberland Centre, Sept. 17, Sewall W. Smith, aged 75 years, 3 months.
At Dixfield, Sept. 4, Miss Alma Marble, age about 20 years.
At Eastport, Sept. 3, Charles W. Hogan, aged 4 years.
Sept. 5, Sullivan, Sept. 8, Mrs. Pamela Wood, aged 75 years, 1 month.
Sept. 6, John E. Phillips, E. E. Jordan, aged 30 years, 10 months.
Sept. 7, Mrs. Nello M. wife of William Dunham, aged 36 years.
At Farmington, Sept. 6, Mrs. Mary K. Smith, Philip B. Smith, aged 35 years, 5 months; Israel Furush, aged 83 years.
Sept. 8, David F. Howard, aged 47 years.
Sept. 14, Mrs. B. W. Wilbur, aged 74 years.
Sept. 15, Mrs. B. W. Wilbur, aged 74 years.
At Greenville, Sept. 1, Kate Jackson, wife of George Jackson, aged 35 years, 5 months.
At Jonesboro, Sept. 6, Stephen T. Andrews, aged 74 years.
At Lisbon, Sept. 14, Eunice, wife of Walter Campbell, aged 30 years, 2 months.
Sept. 15, Mrs. J. H. Stover, aged 38 years.

[illegible]

Murche, aged 68 years; Sept. 17, Stephen Scamman, aged 68 years; 1 month. Wm. H. Smith, aged 68 years; 1 month. Richard S. Lee, aged 68 years; 9 months. John C. Brown, aged 68 years; 7 months. Henry M. Les, aged 68 years; 11 months.

In Vassalboro, Sept. 9, Mary J., widow of George A. Sewell, aged 81 years, 10 months. In Durham, Sept. 9, Porter Jordan, aged 74 years.

At Waterville, Sept. 14, Eliza Y., widow of N. B. Yerrinton, aged 70 years.

At Woolwich, Sept. 5, Raymond E. Richardson, aged 20 years.

Brown Bessie and Merry Maide were not one of the greatest winners among the Jerseys, but among the best breeds in the World's Fair Dairy Tests at Chicago, 1893. Merry Maiden's Son combines the blood of these two famous cows. Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., offers this week a low

colored bull calf by this great young sire and out of a cow that has milked over 40 pounds and has won in the show ring.

There, too, Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. It is a constitutional disease, and its vectors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure the local disease, and therefore, the disease became constitutional, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only reliable cure on the market. It is taken internally in the form of pills, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars reward for anyone who can cure a catarrh of the blood and testifies to it. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, for directions.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

If you see the paint cracking, peeling or falling off the house in shreds, you may be sure it was *not* painted with Pure Lead, but with some mixture of Zinc.

White Lead unites with Linseed oil to form an elastic coating that never cracks. It is the good, old-fashioned paint of the artists. To be sure of getting the **White Lead**, see that the package has the brands named in margin.

Persons use National Lead Company's Pure White
Painting Colors. Any shade desired is readily
obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and show-
ing colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Ex-
tra" forwarded upon application.

William Street, New York.

**ghtful Summer
and Winter Home.**
~~~~~

of 90 acres; cuts 40 tons hay; beautiful; fine house, 13 rooms; choice location, two cisterns, never-falling spring; orchard, pears, plums, apples and grapes.

**MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.**

If you want a bargain write to the MAINE PUBLISHING CO., AUGUSTA,

**DURABLE MACHINE BUY**  
**ED U. S. SEPARATOR.**  
is in 5 Years Only \$1.00.  
LOGANSPOET, IND., April 28, 1898.  
Separator now for 5 years and am very  
not spent \$1.00 for repairs so far, and it  
COTT BARNETT.  
Durability, etc., the U. S. is unequalled,  
and prices free for the asking.  
**MACHINE CO.,** Bellows Falls, Vt.

**ADVERTISE  
YOUR  
BUSINESS...**


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**Printed**  
**Parchment Butter**  
**Paper.**

SUPERIOR QUALITY. PRICES REASONABLE.

WRITE TO  
**MAINE FARMER  
PUBLISHING CO.,**  
**Augusta, Maine.**

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**NEW AND IMPROVED**  
**OVERSHOT THRESHER**  
*With Horse-Power,*  
 will do better work than any other machine  
 sold in this State. For particulars

address  
**G. F. ALLEN**  
*Successor to Benjamin & Allen,*  
**OAKLAND, : : : MAINE**  
 Agents: R. B. Dunning & Co., Bangor, Me.  
 Kendall & Whitney, Portland, Me.; G.  
 H. Freeman & Co., Presque Isle, Me.

**Hobart**

**FOR SALE**—Solid, Dark  
 Fawn, BUI, dropped  
 Sept. 20, 1898.  
 Sire—Premier Peddog 4272  
 the test of whose dam, g

**Farm Jerseys**

and g. k. dam of 23 lbs. 13 oz.; a g. son of Pedro 3187, sire of 27 tested daughters over 18 lbs. sweepstakes prize-winner at World's Fair.

**Dam—A granddaughter of Pedro 3187, and of Marjorie of Linden 43900, test of 23 lbs. 12 oz. for I. S. Copar.**

Price reasonable. Write to Hobart Farm, Dover, N.H.

**Brooks Farm**

**Shorthorn**

**Hood Farm**

**Jerseys** Write for price to Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

---

**GRANT FARM JERSEYS.**

"Blood of the World's Fair Winners."

Stock for sale at all times. Address

**GRANT FARM, GARDINER, ME.**

---

**BRIGHTON PLACE HERD—HOME OF THE EXILE FAMILY.** For sale: Bull calf born April 30th, 1900; very light lemon.

...if you want the  
**BEST STRAWBERRY PLANTS**  
 and other NURSERY STOCK  
 grown in New England, send to  
**G. F. Wheeler, Concord, Mass.,**

and get his spring cleaning.

**PAGE**

**Nobody Can Tell**  
what prices will be, but Page Fences are cheaper now.  
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

100

Have you marketed the surplus males while prices have ruled high? The extra pound gained by waiting may be an actual loss when the flood tide is met in the market.

Fresh charcoal is beneficial to poultry, and a little kept like Mrs. Gamble's, "so she could put her lips to it when so disposed," is a good thing in the hen-house. But it must be clean and dry, if any benefit is to be derived from its use.

Dull weather and cold nights su-

and comfortable with plenty of room, but the scratching pen must have light, air and room enough for a full day's work. Herein is the secret of success in winter egg production. Make the pens tight, protect from dampness and draughts, set the broken glass, repair the hinges on the

days of March, 306; April, 731; May, 1,008; June, 744; and now July 14, 1914, we are getting from 20 to 30 eggs daily. Have sold about \$30.25 worth of eggs and the cost of the feed was \$6.75, making a nice little profit of \$23.50. The bill of fare for a week was as follows: Monday morning, wheat throv

fare for the week is given as an example, the idea being carried through the past four months. It will be noted that no meal was given at noon, the only thing fed being a few handfuls of wheat or oats. Fresh water three times a day and plenty of oyster shells and grit are never a

turkeys? I lost all of my turkey last year, with it; and half of the I have hatched this year are dead. I does not attack them until they are nearly grown. A Subscriber.

---

**Poultry in Maine.**

of the exhibitions has never been better than this year. More than the observer has found that the breed

**DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE**  
**FRAZER**















## A GIRL OF GRIT.

BY MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.

Copyright, 1900, by R. F. Fernald &amp; Co.

## CHAPTER I.

IT WAS the middle of the night (as I thought) when Savory—my man, landlady, valet and general factotum—came in and woke me. He gave me a letter, saying simply, "The gentleman's a-waiting, sir," and I read it twice, without understanding it in the very least.

Could it be a hoax? To satisfy myself I sat up in bed, rubbed my astonished and still half sleepy eyes and read it again. It ran as follows:

GRAY & QUINLAN, SOLICITORS.

101 Lincoln's Inn, July 15, 1900.

Dear Sir—It is our pleasing duty to inform you, at the request of our New York agents, Messrs. Savory & Sons, of 27 Chambers street, New York city, that they have now definitely and conclusively established your claim as the sole surviving relative and general heir-at-law of the late esteemed client, Mr. Arctus McFaulstich of Church place and Fifth Avenue, New York.

As the amount of your inheritance is very considerable and is estimated approximately at between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000, say three millions of sterling money, we have thought it right to apply to you of your good fortune without delay. Our Mr. Richard Quinlan will hand you this letter in person and will be pleased to take your instructions. We are, sir, your obedient servants.

GRAY & QUINLAN,

101 Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C. 2, O. 21.

Clarges Street, Piccadilly.

"Here, Savory. Who brought this?"

"Do you say it is waiting?" I see him

in half a minute. "And, slinging my

head in cold water, I put on a favorite

old dressing gown and passed into the

next room, followed by Roy, my pre-

cious golden collier, who began at once

to sniff suspiciously at my visitor's

legs.

"I found there a prim, little, old young

gentleman, who scanned me curiously

through his gold rimmed pince-nez.

Although, no doubt, greatly surprised—

for he did not quite expect to see an

archmillionaire in an old ulster with a

ragged collar of catkins, with damp,

unkempt locks and unshorn chin at

that time of day—he addressed me

with much formality and respect.

"I must apologise for this intrusion,

Captain Wood—you are Captain

Wood?"

"Undoubtedly."

"I am Mr. Quinlan, very much at

your service. Pardon me—is this your

dog? Is he quite to be trusted?"

"Perfectly. If you don't speak to him,

Lie down, Roy! I fear I am very late

for a ball last night. Do you ever go to

balls, Mr. Quinlan?"

"Not often, Captain Wood. But if I

have come too early I can call later

on."

"By no means. I am dying to hear

more. But, first of all, this letter. It's

all bona fide, I suppose?"

"Without question. It is from our

firm. There can be no possible mis-

take. We have made it our business

to verify all the facts—indeed, this is

not the first we had heard of the affair

—but we did not think it right to speak

to you too soon. This morning, how-

ever, the mail has brought a full ac-

knowledge of your claims, so we

came on at once to see you."

"How did you find me out, pray?"

"We have had our eye on you for

some time past, Captain Wood," said

the little lawyer smilingly. "While

we were inquiring—your understand—

we were anxious to do the best for

you."

"I'm sure I'm infinitely obliged to

you. But still I can't believe it quite.

I should like to be convinced of the

reality of my good luck. You see, I

haven't thoroughly taken it in."

"Read this letter from our New York

agents, Captain Wood. It gives more

details, and he handed me a typewrit-

ten communication on two quarto

sheets of tissue paper; also a number

of cuttings from the New York press.

The early part of the letter referred

to the search and discovery of the heir-

at-law (myself) and stated frankly that

there could be no sort of doubt that

my case was clear and that they would

be pleased, when called upon, to put

me in full possession of my estate.

From that they passed on to a brief

enumeration of the assets, which com-

prised real estate in town, lots, lands,

houses, stocks, shares, well placed in-

vestments of all kinds, part ownership

of a lucrative "road," or railway; the

controlling power in shipping com-

panies, coal companies, cable companies,

and mining companies in all parts of

the United States.

"It will be seen that the estate is of

some magnitude," wrote Messrs. Smid-

dy & Dunn, and we earnestly hope

that Captain William A. Wood will

take an early opportunity of coming

over to look into things for himself.

"We shall then be ready to give a full

account of our stewardship and to ex-

plain any details."

"Meanwhile, to meet any small im-

mediate needs, we have thought it ad-

visable to remit a first bill of exchange

for \$50,000—no. 101217 17s. 6d., at

current rates—negotiable at sight, and

daily charged by us to the estate."

"The last part of the letter is con-

vincing enough," I said with a little

laugh, as I returned it to Mr. Quinlan.

"Always supposing that it is real

money and will not turn to withered

leaves."

"How would you like it paid, Captain

Wood? Into your bankers?"

"If you please, Messrs. Sykes & Sar-

field, the army agents, of Pall Mall."

"It shall be done at once. I will call

there, if you will permit me, on my

way back to Lincoln's Inn. Is there any

other thing more? As to your affairs gen-

erally. If you have no other lawyers,

we are supposed to be good men of

business and perhaps—of course we

advance no claims—you may consider

that we have served you well already

and may intrust us further with your

confidence."

"My dear sir, I fully and freely ad-

mit your claims. I should be most un-

grateful if I did not. Pray consider

yourself installed as my confidential

legal advisers from this time forth."

"Thank you sincerely, Captain Wood.

I can only express a hope that as our

acquaintance grows you will have no

reason to regret this decision. I will

now—unless you have any further

commands—wish you a very good

morning."

With a stiff, studied bow he bent

before me and was gone. He left me a

breath to many emotions—surprise, be-

wilderness still predominating, but

with a sense of pleasurable excite-

ment.

It was indeed a change, a revolution

in my affairs. Hitherto, like most men

of my cloth, I had been constantly

hard up; of late, all but in "Queer

street," for I had yielded only too read-

ily to the fascinations of London. After

many years of service abroad, this

spell at home, in the heart and center

of life, was enough to turn any one's

head. I was now on the headquarters

staff, with an appointment in the in-

teligence department, and I found peo-

ple were very kind; shoals of invita-

tions came in, and I accepted every-

thing—balls, dinners, routs. I went

everywhere on the chance of meeting

Frida Fairholme, at whose feet I had

worked the very first day we met. I

worked hard at the office, but I played

hard, too, making the most of my time,

of my means, which, unhappily, did

not go far. Four or five hundred a

year is not exactly affluence for a care-

less young soldier, with a war office

appointment, aping the ways of a fin-

ished man about town. Gloves, but-

tonholes and cab fares swallowed up

half of it, and with the other half I had

hardly been able to keep out of debt.

That, at least, and without looking

further, was all over now.

Savory had suffered more than once

from the narrowness of my budget,

but he had been very good and patient,

and I was glad to think he would be

the first to benefit by my good fortune.

"Would you like your money?" I asked

as I buttoned up my coat and made

ready to start for the office, a little late

in the day.

"Well, sir, I am rather pressed. The

quarter's rent is overdue, and the land-

lord called twice yesterday. If you

could make it convenient,"

"How much do I owe you?"

"Seventeen pounds eleven for the

rooms, and Mrs. Savory's bill is £9."

I had taken out my checkbook while

he spoke and wrote him a check for

£50.

"A little check! There! Keep what's

over after you've bought a nice bit of

jewelry for Mrs. S. You've been long

suffering with me and shall be the first

to share my luck."

Out in the streets, along King street,

down Pall Mall, I trod the pavement

with the conscious air of a man who

had heard good news. Friends I passed

saw it plainly on my face and called

me on my beaming looks and buoyant

demeanor. They had not left me

when I walked through the swing-

ing doors of Sykes & Sarfield's bank.

I was longer the humble suppliant

for a pitiful overdraft, but the pos-

session of a fine balance, who could

hold his head high. Roy usually wait-

ed patiently outside, but today I en-

couraged him to enter at my heels.

CHAPTER II.

AT THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

As I left the bank, where I had been

most cordially received, with my sov-

ereign purse full and the nice crisp

notes of £250 carefully put by in my

pocketbook, I began at last to believe

in my fortune. There is a solid, unmis-

takeable reality in the clink of good

gold, while the supply of the city of

the great financiers, who had so lately

looked black at my overdraft account,

proved how completely my position

was changed.

The morning's adventures and sur-

prises had occupied much time, and it

was now getting late; past noon, in

fact. We members of the "Intelligence"

made it a point of honor to be in good

time at the office—an hour or more

earlier than this. It had hardly occur-

red to me that I need not go to the of-

fice at all. You see, I had been some

15 years under discipline and not many

hours an archmillionaire. Besides,

there is such a thing as esprit de corps.

I was a public servant, engaged in re-

sponsible work, and I could not, no,

not, have neglected it willingly; no,

not for the wealth of the Indies.

So I stepped briskly down the steps

below the Duke of York's column and

crossed the park at my very best pace.

For all that, I was overtaken near

Birdcage walk by some one who hailed

me without coming quite close.

"One word, sir, I pray, in your own

best interest. But, makes alive, keep

back that bound. He is a fine beast,

no doubt, but I'd rather have him

farther away."

"Quiet, Roy! My dog will not harm

you," I said civilly. "But at this mo-

ment I am very much pressed—"

"If you will allow me to walk with

you a few yards, so, may I reckon I

can make it plain to you that I have

a good excuse for intruding upon your

valuable time."

The park was as open to him as to

me, and when he ranged himself along-

side I made no objections. I confess I,







## Grange News.

**Maine State Grange.**  
State Master,  
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.  
State Overseer,  
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.  
State Secretary,  
E. H. LEBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.  
Executive Committee,  
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.  
E. H. LEBY, Auburn.  
W. J. JOSE, Dexter.  
BOYDRE BLANCH, East Eddington.  
E. D. LEVITT, Hove's Corner.  
COLUMBUS HAYFORD, Mayville Ctr.

**Grange Gatherings.**  
Oct. 4—Piscataquis Pomona, Brownville.  
Oct. 12—Aroostook Pomona, Fortman.

The annual fair of Cushman grange will be held at their hall and grounds Saturday, Oct. 6th, J. S. Clarke, superintendent. Everybody invited to come and bring exhibits. A good dinner will be furnished for 25 cents.

Kennebec Valley grange, Madison, met in regular meeting Sept. 20. The question of gentleman's night was discussed by the members present. It was decided that such a meeting should be held at the next regular meeting on the 27th. The grange will endeavor to furnish supper, and entertainment, and the ladies to take no part whatever. It was voted that a fine of five cents be paid by each lady member who spoke or laughed during the regular meeting, the fines to be used for the benefit of the library. Bro. E. M. Ames was appointed as a committee to make arrangements for this meeting.

The Commercial, in reporting Penobscot Pomona, pays the following high compliment to Bro. W. J. Thompson, who spoke Friday evening: "Prof. Thompson is a well known grange lecturer in central and eastern Maine, but this is the first time he has ever addressed a Penobscot county audience of patrons and all members of Penobscot Pomona feel grateful to Master Beare, that he engaged him to be present at this meeting. He spoke in a very free and self-possessed manner, using no notes and holding the complete interest of his audience by his fine choice of words and the interesting illustrations with which the various points of his lecture were enforced."

Wales grange met in regular session Saturday night with quite a large attendance, all officers present but secretary, treasurer and Flora. After business the lecturer presented the following programme: Music by choir; recitation by Sister Gusta Turner; question for general discussion, "The Citizen of Tomorrow," which was well discussed by the brothers; recitation by Sister Bessie Ham; question, "Are the farmers the benefactors of the nation?" which was discussed by the brothers; paper by Bro. Eugene Dingley, Wales patrons unloaded a car of brand Monday at Wales crossing.

At the regular Saturday evening meeting of Freetown grange, So. New Castle, Sept. 22d, a good number was in attendance and a lively meeting was the result. After the opening ceremonies, recited by Worthy Master Smith; singing by the choir; and a recitation by Isabel Smith were attentively listened to; then the good road question was taken up, opened by Parker Dodge, and followed by nearly all the brothers present. A lively argument on different methods of obtaining what we need ensued, but no decision was reached. Arrangements for the Lincoln Pomona meeting to be held at this place, Tuesday, Oct. 2d, and evening, were then made. It is expected that Worthy Master O. Gardner and other state officials will be present. Arrangements are being made for a large attendance and a good and profitable meeting is expected. Next Saturday evening, September 29th, the ladies will have charge of the meeting. The topic for discussion on that evening will be "What part of the profit of the farm belongs to the wife?" to be opened by Nettie M. Bragg.

**Gorham Grange.**  
One week ago the lecturer of this grange appointed Sisters Alice McKenney, Frances S. Black, and Katherine Halliday, a committee to prepare a programme for the brothers to carry out next week. The following was announced as the programme: Declarations in union, C. A. Boothby, C. L. Grouard, E. F. Johnson, W. L. Holden, C. F. Jackson, and L. T. Thoms; question, "Which crop has been most profitable this year?" L. C. Grouard and C. W. Deering; question, "What is the grange doing for the interest of the town?" Fred Giddings; essay, C. R. Chaffin; discussion.



You had another of your "bad spells" this morning, and a real old-fashioned sick headache was its chief symptom.

If you only had taken an Ayer's Pill last night!

**J. C. AYER COMPANY,**  
Lowell, Mass.  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla  
Ayer's Pills  
Ayer's Hair Vigor  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral  
Ayer's Ointment

"Is intellect more essential to success than opportunity?" affirmed F. D. Scamman and W. J. Corthell, negative, W. I. Bickford and H. W. Guphill, male quartette, F. L. Harlow, C. H. Riddon, H. B. Johnson, and Geo. Chadbourn; prize declamations, H. A. McKenney, W. P. F. Roble, G. M. Parker, and B. W. Bickford; conundrums, conducted by W. J. Corthell. A committee of brothers, consisting of W. J. Corthell, W. I. Bickford, and C. R. Chaffin, was appointed to make out a programme for the sisters for the first Saturday in October.

The next meeting of Cumberland County Pomona will be held with Gorham grange, Saturday, October 20.

## Wanted, A Proposition.

Said a well known official to the writer the other day as state issues were being discussed, "Has the grange a clear, distinct proposition to make this year, touching the subject of taxation? Generalization will not insure action. To stand and claim equalization will amount to nothing. What the legislator will ask is, what are the details of your plan for the relief of farm property?"

Here is the situation as it presents itself, and those who seek relief from undue taxation are the ones to take their plan. To ask that another fellow be taxed does not correct the evil. The fact is, our whole system of corporate valuation and taxation is practically tied up by past legislation, and while the central thought of the law aims at a just and fair valuation of all classes of property, the acts of past legislatures have taken out of the field many of the great interests. You cannot tax the wild lands more than 2 1/2 mills until the law governing the method of taxing same is changed, and the rate is fixed for the railroads, steam and electric, and many other corporate interests.

This question of taxation is one of tangled lines in the political problem and what is wanted today is a clear, definite, distinct and comprehensive proposition around which the patrons may gather, one which shall be discussed in grange sessions and farm gatherings until public sentiment is aroused to its justice. One thing is certain, the corporate interests will combine to fight any change in the method of taxation, and while they may consent to a nominal increase in that rate, the volume will effect little in relieving taxation of farm property, unless the combination of farm interests is made strong through organization, and its influence made to centre upon certain specific points.

What are the patrons doing in this direction? We have a special taxation committee set to formulate a plan of action and that committee will report at the State grange, only two weeks before the legislature meets, leaving no time for its recommendations to be taken up in deliberate manner as questions of such grave importance should be. The danger is that the body as a whole will hastily refer the question to its legislative committee and empower that committee to appear and urge the legislation desired.

We say the danger is that this will be done simply for the reason that such action will not carry weight as it would if from now until January the subject should be earnestly discussed and the whole agricultural section aroused to the necessity for definite action. This committee will do all in its power, but let the fact be realized by the members of the legislature that behind are twenty thousand patrons, all alive to the importance of action and backing this committee in its every step, and no combination can withstand the force of that influence. Brothers, there must be awakened to the importance of the question that readjustment of the system of taxation, recognized as necessary by the political leaders, may be made effective along the line of greatest relief, to farm, real and personal property. Are the patrons of Maine preparing to meet the combined interests of other classes and fighting to an issue this question upon a well defined plan of action? If so, they will win; if not, the outcome will be unsatisfactory and we ourselves be the only ones at fault.

## Penobscot Pomona.

Penobscot County Pomona held its annual meeting in the hall of Y. M. C. A., Bangor, Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22d, inst. It was Penobscot's misfortune to have a rainy day for its opening session, but nevertheless an audience of nearly 100 assembled for work. At a little later hour than usual the gavel descended and Worthy Master Beare spoke the words of the introductory exercises. Overseer Holyoke and Lecturer York were unable to be present and their places were filled by A. J. Durgin of Orono, and R. H. Libbey of Newport. After listening to the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, an able address of welcome was given by Miss Mattie French, in which she congratulated Pomona upon the happy thought of the committee in selecting Y. M. C. A. hall for their place of meeting, and that the past year had been so prosperous in all ways with their, urging upon the patrons the importance of co-operation. Labor, perseverance and co-operation should, she thought, ever be the watchwords of the order, the two latter being levers which overcome many obstacles. State Master Gardner and wife arriving at this time, were ushered in by Worthy Master Beare, the grange arising as they entered. Sec. McKenney, in the absence of J. H. Comins, responded to the address. He spoke of the widespread and helpful influence of the grange and its power for good to our home and agricultural interests. The reports of secretary and treasurer showed increased membership and balance on hand of over \$100. The report of the executive committee on matter of inspection at the E. M. S. Fair was accepted and the work directed to go on.

The secretary's report was then presented, in which he stated that the grange had held ten meetings during the past year, and had increased its membership by 224. The executive committee was instructed to keep in hand the matter of inspection of the agricultural fairs to prevent gambling and liquor selling, as it had done the present year.

A committee was appointed to consider the matter of the fees and dues of Pomona and from subordinate granges, and provide some convenient way of contribution. A noon recess of an hour and a half was declared. Coffee, baked beans, and chowder were obtainable in the dining hall below, and were well patronized.

The work of the afternoon began promptly and resulted in the election of the following officers:

Master, Boyden Beare; Overseer, C. O. Richardson; Lecturer, Mrs. S. M. Wentworth; Steward, Albert Leach; Assistant Steward, George Friend; Chaplain, C. H. Dole; Treasurer, George A. Smart; Secretary, J. M. Valentine; Ceres, Mrs. Boyden Beare; Pomona, Mrs. C. O. Richardson; Flora, Mrs. Ellen Smart; Lady Assistant Steward, Nettie Wentworth; Executive Committee, Boyden Beare, and J. M. Valentine, ex-officio; B. H. Libbey; Alonzo Tasker; J. H. Comins.

The evening meeting convened at 7.30. After singing by the choir W. J. Thompson, Esq., of So. China, one of the lecturers of the State grange, gave a very interesting and instructive talk upon the "Possibilities of the small farmer." His lecture was brimful of encouragement to the small land holder. He said, in part, whatever business one is engaged in it is necessary to have a long range of vision. One must picture definitely what he wishes to accomplish and work up to that, bit by bit, until his ideal is reached.

If our state were covered by small farms owned and carried on to their fullest extent, we could dispense with everything else. Marrying and home-building now is more difficult than it was years ago. It is right for us to make money, but we should not make it at a sacrifice of something better. The young man leaves the country for the city. It is only the most prosperous who return for holidays; the average man has to work, and we only see the most prosperous. It is the constant cry for what is beyond that makes one miserable. I know of one young man who purchased a farm for \$1,000. He paid \$200 down, married, and began housekeeping. He is able to pay \$100 a year (his taxes out of \$100 on the principal). He has to do without cigars and unnecessary expenditures, but has a good living and comfortable home. He finds it easier as he goes along. In the course of 20 years he will have a good home and money in the bank. He reads good books and studies. He will become a broad-minded, intellectual man. What he has done, others can do. Make use of all the side issues in farming; let nothing go to waste. Keep up the appearance of thrift and neatness. Study good books. I could not farm without the bulletin; it is one of the best things a farmer can have. Do not ask some neighbor, who perhaps knows no more than yourself, about what improvements you may wish to make. Study the bulletin or some authority equally good. You will learn more. The tide has turned, and a man can make a comfortable home for himself and family in the country. Plan to beautify your home. Take the long view into the future, and work up to your ideal. The occupation of farming in the immediate past has been considered undignified, not to say dishonorable, but that there is a radical change in this sentiment goes without argument. Today to be known as a farmer does not stand in the way of a person's entrance into good society, nor as a disgrace to his political or social ambitions.

This change has come about, not from without, but by the farmer himself, becoming broader minded, better dressed, more thrifty and developing an appreciation of his own worth to himself and to society at large. But we cannot deny the fact that there is a general feeling abroad that a small farm cannot be made to pay. This is not only expressed in words, but shown by the abandoned farms, the dilapidated condition of many a place, that might easily be made the thrifty home of a prosperous and happy family. The young men are leaving the farms because they think they can do better elsewhere.

Some have thought that with improved machinery and the advantages arising from doing business on a large scale that the small farmer "must go;" but

it seems to me that there is a factor being left out of this problem, and that is the opportunity for home building that the small farm offers to a greater extent than any other business can.

The opportunities today for a young man to build himself an independent home on a small farm are greater than ever before. And what we most need in agriculture, and this can largely be worked out by the grange—is not to show open channels through which men can become wealthy, but by cultivating a higher appreciation of independent farm life, and spreading the knowledge of scientific methods already gained by our experiment stations and our larger farms among these owning small farms.

In closing his lecture Prof. Thompson quoted with much effect portions of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and that charming, restful, inspiring poem of the quiet life by Alexander Pope, so familiar to all lovers of English poetry.

Prof. A. E. Rogers added a word of encouragement to the farmer by saying that such a picture as was just drawn seemed like a dream of paradise. The real hearty, true living is the country life. It develops a strong and vigorous manhood and womanhood.

Mrs. H. Libbey being called upon, responded by saying that it was a pleasure to be present at Pomona, and she could not fail to derive some benefit and great inspiration from the proceedings of the meetings. One should live up to the constitution and laws of the order and more could not be desired.

The exercises of the evening were concluded by a recitation by Albert Leach of East Eddington, a member of the State grange. Saturday's session was rather restful after the work of the preceding day. The officers were installed by State Master Gardner in the forenoon, after which an address by Prof. A. E. Rogers upon "Good Citizenship," and a short speech by State Master Gardner were given, both full of instruction and encouragement. Prof. Rogers said in part:

Brothers and Sisters of the Grange: The old Greek philosopher laid down as an axiom: "Man is by nature a social being," and never was an axiom more true. Deprive men and women of social life, of sufficient opportunity for mental contact with one another, and you surely starve their mental faculties, decrease their powers for good, as lack of sufficient food will starve their bodies and decrease their muscular power.

From the settlement of our country until thirty or forty years ago, the world of the average farmer and of his family was practically confined to the farm and its immediate neighborhood. The result was a race of strong, hard-headed men and women, who did their professional work grandly and well, as the present wealth and commercial greatness of our country, built as it is, on the basis of agriculture, eloquently bears witness.

But from the very narrowness of their horizon, these men and women who were the result of such a life, the foundations of our national greatness and prosperity, did not exercise the influence in the body politic, on the shaping of legislative and administrative measures, which their number, their labors, and the results of their labors justly entitled them to exercise.

The grange came, and with it came, I sincerely believe, a epoch not only in the life of our farmers, but in the life of our whole people. The grange is made up of representatives of that great class of those who are neither very rich nor very poor, of that class that has always been and always will be the very life itself of the republic.

Have you ever considered what it means to have a grain army of 25,000 at their march coming together every week or fortnight in the State of Maine, not to retail gossip or scandal, nor for carousal, not to listen to stories of a questionable color, but coming together in assemblies where a sign of intoxication or a vile word would sting and be resented like a blow, to discuss and debate earnestly matters not only of professional but of general interest, whether social, economic, or educational. What a power for good came into the world with the establishment of this order; a power for good not only in the uplifting and upbuilding of the agricultural interests, but a power for good in the uplifting and upbuilding of all the true interest of all the people of this broad land.

I believe, is the cause and the remedy for the tendency of our young men and women to gather at the large centers, for it furnishes what the human being craves, a social life. And what a magnificent social life is promised.

So much, in brief, for the social side of our order. Now let us briefly consider the grange from the educational standpoint.

Education is not the accumulation of facts and theories; it is discipline, the power of self-restraint, the power to respect one's fellows and to respect one's self, the ability to adapt one's self to new conditions, to meet new emergencies, to think, and to act when the time for action comes. The value of the work done in the public school and college lies not in what is there learned from books and lectures, but what is developed in the mind and soul of the boy or girl. Without strength of mind and strength of character, all the book or other learning in the world is useless.

Education in our common schools does not and with youth. So long as we live, will the process of education go on. And what a school is the grange: Respect for others, respect for ourselves, are the lessons constantly brought home to us here. In discussion and debate we grow mentally strong and alert, in the development of different ideas by the different members we grow broad and generous. In our feeling of fraternity we grow considerate and charitable, and in the contemplation of the precepts of our order we are consciously or uncon-

sciously striving to live on a higher plane of manhood and womanhood. No matter to what party our farmers and home-owners belong, they are vitally interested in the just and equitable distribution of the burden of taxation, and it is to the influence of the grange alone that we can look with any hope for relief.

In the grange also we shall find the surest safeguard against the selection of corrupt and vicious men for the discharge of public trusts, against the creation of needless offices, against the corrupt use of money at elections and in the primaries; in short, against all the evils that spring from what are commonly termed machine politics, for in the grange we shall find the increasing power, to meet and surely represent all these things.

Our National Master at Chicago said: The grange will effect reform, if it lives and prospers. East Eddington degree team conferred the fifth degree in form in a very graceful and easy manner, for which they received a well-merited vote of thanks. An entertainment of songs and recitations was then given. Grange closed in full form, and a very pleasant and profitable session was over.

For the land's sake—use Bowker's fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

## GOOD, UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES

undoubtedly are Nature's Fertilizer for all plants and crops, as they contain Potash, Phos. Acid, Lime, Soda, Silica, etc. The majestic forest trees, maple, elm, oak, hickory and other hardwood have been busy for many years collecting and storing up fertilizing matter in the shape of Potash, Phos. Acid, Lime, etc. When these trees are reduced to Ashes you have the fertilizing element of the Ashes as drawn from the virgin soil in a concentrated form just as nature has prepared it. What these forest trees have needed for their growth is just precisely what is required for orchard, field and garden. Ashes are no experiment. Since the beginning of the settlement of America their value has been demonstrated. Whenever a piece of new land has been cleared, burnt over and planted, large crops have been harvested for several years, and even now if we burn brush wood and brush we see what Ashes will do, by the increased growth on the spots where the brush was burned, vivifying effects of ashes. The analysis of my Ashes at a number of the State Experiment Stations shows from 5 to 8 per cent. actual Potash, from 1 1/2 to 3 per cent. Phos. Acid, and from 40 to 70 per cent. Wood Lime, Iron, Soda, Silica, etc. Unlike commercial fertilizer the potash as found in wood ashes is a vegetable and is worth more for agricultural purposes than the potash as found in Commercial Fertilizer and when used liberally Ashes not only produce a good crop but improve the soil and not only make it the best but the cheapest fertilizer. In estimating the value of Ashes, often times while the Potash and Phos. Acid are considered, yet the carbonate of lime is lost sight of and not credited. Now experiments made at the Rhode Island Experiment Station show the very important fact that many soils will not produce paying crops of any kind, no matter how much Nitrogen, Potash and Phos. Acid are applied, until lime is used. The lime in Wood Ashes being a vegetable is the best possible form to do the largest amount of good and is admitted by men who have given it some study as being worth five times the value of stone or mineral lime.

My Ashes are all collected with my own men and teams and kept in the best possible shape being stored in good buildings at the different railway stations.

Price for Any Quantity Quoted on Application.

## GEORGE STEVENS,

Post Office Box 699, PETERBORO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

T. G. Lancy & Co., Pittsfield, Me., and Lawrence Bros. Co., So. Gardiner, Me., have my ashes for sale. Samples can be seen at either place.

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## Market Reports.

WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Specially reported for the Maine Farmer.) Live Stock Yards, Sept. 26, 1900.

Maine Drivers.

|                    | Hogs. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Veals. |
|--------------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| At Brighton.       |       |         |        |        |
| P. A. Berry.       | 17    | 19      | 1      | 30     |
| Libbey & Stevens.  | 17    | 22      | 114    | 57     |
| Tracy & Stevens.   | 29    | 31      | 200    | 20     |
| C. C. Shaw.        | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| Harris & Fellows.  | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| R. G. McIntire.    | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| A. G. Wood.        | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| W. E. Philbrook.   | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| G. H. Hall.        | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| W. E. Philbrook.   | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| Thompson & Hanson. | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| G. H. Hall.        | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| E. E. Foll.        | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |
| E. E. Chapman.     | 29    | 31      | 400    | 100    |

New Hampshire.

|                           | Hogs. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Veals. |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| Brown, Keaser, Locke.     | 14    | 35      | 630    | 60     |
| & Foss.                   | 14    | 35      | 630    | 60     |
| At N. E. D. M. & Wood Co. |       |         |        |        |
| E. Sargent.               | 2     | 18      | 68     | 35     |
| C. C. Shaw.               | 2     | 18      | 68     | 35     |
| Jones & McNeil.           | 270   | 40      | 404    | 170    |
| Conner & Co.              | 30    | 30      | 26     | 15     |
| E. F. Adrien.             | 30    | 30      | 26     | 15     |
| G. H. Pauley.             | 15    | 9       | 18     | 17     |

At Watertown.

|                | Hogs. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Veals. |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| H. A. Wilcox.  | 15    | 20      | 9      | 40     |
| Brick & Wood.  | 15    | 20      | 9      | 40     |
| W. F. Wallace. | 12    | 115     | 75     | 220    |

The Aggregate of Live Stock at Watertown and Brighton Yards.

Cattle, 4,582; sheep, 10,981; hogs, 24,924; veals, 2,057; horses, 450. Last week: Cattle, 4,583; hogs, 7,852; sheep, 23,247; veals, 1,771; horses, 425.

**Maine Stock at Market.**  
Cattle, 282, sheep, 1,064; hogs, 97; veals, 50; horses, 90.

Live Stock. Exports to Old England. From Boston for the current week, 3,065 cattle, 767 sheep, 116 horses. English market on state cattle steady at 12 1/2 a 13 1/2 c; sold, dressed weight.

Condition of the Market. There appeared to be no difficulty in the disposal of live stock this week. Cattle that were any good were taken readily at prices that compared favorably with last week. The requirements were fully met. It being today a Jewish holiday dealers were concerned somewhat about the disposal of cheap beef cows, &c., and some lots were held over until Wednesday, still dealers could not complain as they received all they expected to upon arrival. Range, 2 1/2 a 6 c, live weight.

More sheep and lambs on the market than last week and a range of 4 c to 6 c, live weight. Lambs at 4 1/2 a 5 c, shorn, 2 1/2 a 4 c.

Hog market is in a healthy condition with 4 c better rates effected on western live, 5 1/2 a 5 7/8 c; on local hogs, 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 c, dressed weight.

Veal calves are in good demand and prices generally sustained. Good calves command good prices. Common grades change hands with more difficulty, still last week's prices of 3 1/2 a 6 c were effected.

Milk cows in good supply. The trade could be improved, but it has been worse than at the present time. Prices generally sustained with wide range according to goodness and milk common grades, \$30 a 38 for extra cows; \$50 a 65 for choice milkers.

The past week has not shown a very flattering horse market, not many especially nice horses on the market and when they arrive are snapped up

quickly at good prices. The inquiry

is considerable for good drive and draft horses, at \$150 a 200; common horses, \$50 a 85; chunks, \$100 a 140.

**Sales of Maine Stock.**  
Tracy & Cobb sold 70 sheep of 90 lbs. at 30; 7 calves of 110 lbs. at 60; 9 hogs at 5 1/2 c, live weight; 7 beef cows of 850 lbs. at 30; 1 bull of 800 lbs. at 2 1/2 c; 4 oxen of 6,100 lbs. at 5 1/2 c; Eastern lambs, at 4 1/2 a 6 c. C. R. Hall sold 4 oxen of 1,500 lbs. at 5 1/2 c; 2 of 1,400 lbs. at 4 1/2 c; 58 calves of 115 lbs. at 6 c. P. A. Berry, 30 calves of 120 lbs. at 4 c. Wardwell & McInnis sold 1,400 lbs. at 5 1/2 c; 1 bull of 1,400 lbs. at 4 1/2 c; 1,310 lbs. at 4 c. Libbey Bros. sold 2 choice cows at \$50 each; 5 cows at \$40 a 45; 5 cows at \$25 a 35.

**Remarks.**  
As the season advances the business in selling of live stock is getting into better shape, vacationists have returned and butchers know now what they want and are ready to provide for every needed want. They took hold better last week than the week before, and today there has been a general good day for the sale of live stock. Canada lambs are now coming forward and are taking the place of western as is usually the case as the season advances and lambs are in a marketable condition. Canada lambs can be laid down here at a cheaper rate than the western and there will now be more lambs from New England up to February and choice flocks will be marketed at intervals through the winter.

**Late Sales at Brighton Last Wednesday.**

Buyers were more numerous and disposals of much cows a trifle easier. Good grades changed hands with a shade toward the liking of owners, with a possible firmer market next week. Best beef cattle ruled firmer in price. Common grades unchanged. Colfax & Tracy sold 12 blue ribbon steers, that took the premium at Lewiston State Fair, averaging 1,500 lbs. at fancy price; sold 16 calves, averaging 110 lbs. at 5 1/2 c; 1 Jersey milch cow, \$45. P. A. Berry sold 3 milch cows at \$35 each; 1 fancy cow, \$55. Thompson & Hanson sold 7 milch cows, \$40 a 50, with sales at \$25 a 30. M. D. Holt & Son sold 15 cows from \$25 a 30. D. C. Lougee sold 2 steers averaging 400 lbs. at 5 1/2 c; 5 steers averaging 950 lbs. at 3 1/2 c; beef cows and heifers of 700 a 900 lbs. at 3 1/2 c; sold milch cows at \$30 a 40; 21 calves averaging 115 lbs. at 6 1/2 c. H. M. Lowe, 15 cows from \$30 a 45. W. A. Gleason sold 14 steers averaging 1,600 lbs. at 60; 1 springer, \$38.

**Store Pigs—Light demand.** Small pigs, \$1.50 a 2.50; shoats, \$3.50 a 5.50.

**BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.**

Boston, Sept. 26, 1900. The flour market is very firm, notwithstanding the decline of about 3 c in Chicago wheat. Corn is firmer. Oats are very steady.

**Hay, Straw and Millfeed.**  
Hay and straw are firm. Millfeed is very firm: Hay, \$14 a 19; fancy and jobbing, \$19 a 20; rye straw, \$16 a 17; oat straw, \$8 a 9; spring straw, \$17.25 a 18; \$17.75 a 18.25; middlings, \$18.25 a 19.50; mixed feed, \$15.25 a 19.

**Pork and Lard.**  
Pork and lard are unchanged: Lard, 9 c; in pails, 9 1/2 a 10 c; city dressed hogs, 7 1/2 c; country, 6 1/2 c.

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